

SIK, Janos, Dr.

New therapeutic possibilities in Tietze's disease. Orv. hetil. 98  
no. 48:1328-1329 1 Dec 57.

1. A Budapesti Varosi Tanacs Janos Korhaza (igazgato: Bakacs Tibor dr.  
egyet m. tanar) Orthopaed Osztalyanak (vezeto: Horvath Boldissar dr.  
e. c. rk. tanar, az orvosi tudomanyok kandidatusa) koslemeanya.

(RIBS, dis.

Tietze's dis., clin. picture, differ. diag. & ther. (Han))

SIK, Janos, dr.

Significance of the acetabular angle in the determination of congenital hip dysplasia in infants. Orv. hetil. 102 no. 38:1802-1803 17 S '61.

1. Fovarosi Tanacs Janos-Korhaz Rendelointezete, Orthopaed Osztaly,  
Budapest.

(HIP abnorm)

Therapy

HUNGARY

SIK, Janos, Dr. XXI. District Council Hospital-Ambulant Service (XXI. Keruleti Tanacs Korhaz-Rendelointezet), Budapest.

"A New Possibility for the Treatment of Posttraumatic Dystrophy of the Extremities (Preliminary Communication)."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 34, 21 Aug 66, page 1603.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] In some cases of posttraumatic dystrophy of the extremities, improvement was achieved by repeated intraosseal administration of procaine-intranarcon. The temporary exclusion of the receptors will interrupt the pathological reflex arch which developed and active function can thus be reestablished. Neither osteomyelitis of the calcaneus nor any other complications occurred. No references.

1/1

Internal Medicine  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001550530003-9"

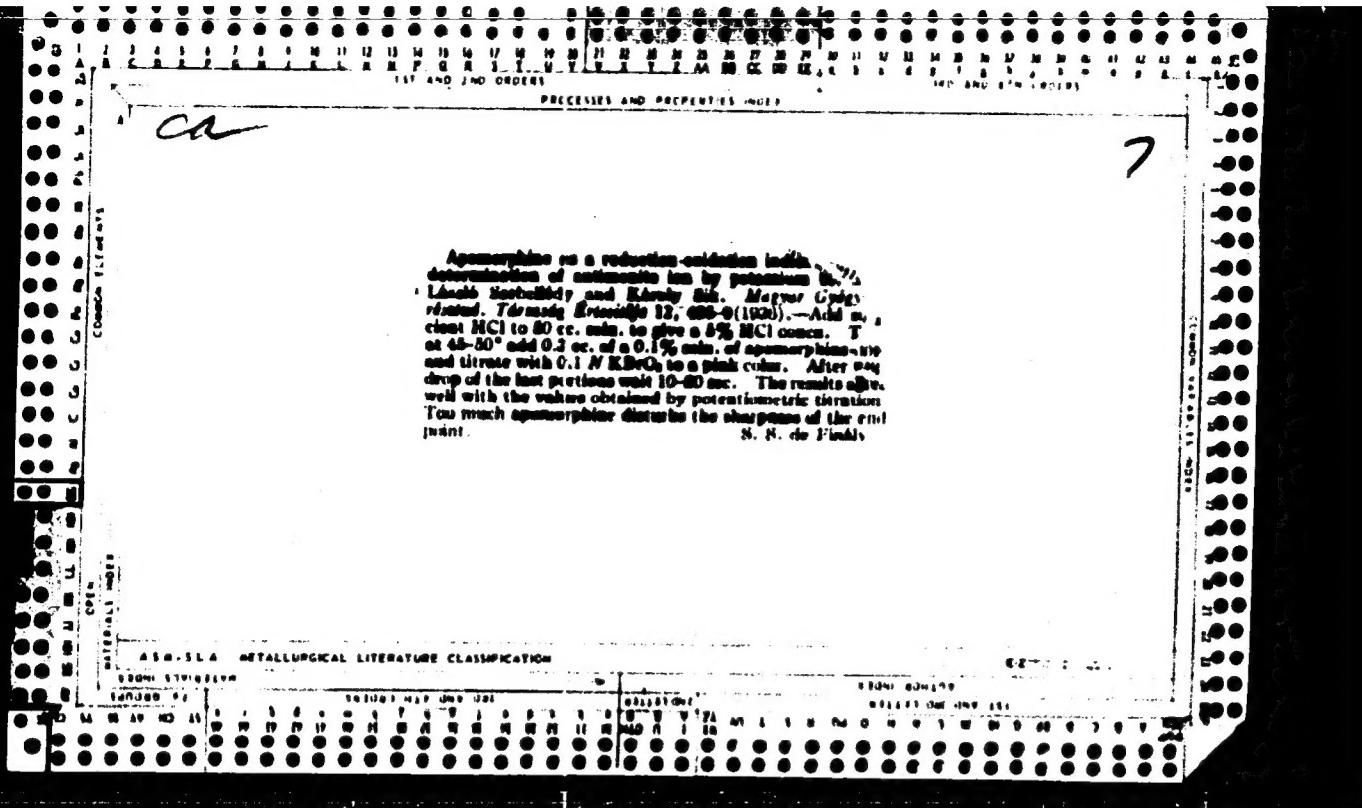
HUNGARY

SIK, Janos, Dr. VIII. District Szanto-Kovacs Janos Street Ambulant Services, Central Surgical Ambulant Services for Accidental Injuries (VIII. Keruleti Szanto-Kovacs Janos Utca Rendelointezet, Kozponti Baleseti Sebeszeti Ambulancia).

"Cases of Traumatic Epiphysiolysis in the Patient Material of the Central Ambulant Services for Accidental Injuries."

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopaedia es Helyreallito Sebeszet, Vol X, No 1, Feb 67, pages 8-12.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] Based on the analysis of 500 cases of epiphysiolysis of traumatic origin, the order of incidence of the disease is examined by the author. The increase in the number of cases of epiphysiolysis at the time of puberty is related by the author to the general changes occurring in the organism during this period. All 13 references are Western.



ACCURACY AND COMPARISON WITH  
Fluorescence of sodium alizarinulfonate. László Szilárd  
and Károly Sák. Magyar Orvosi és Termeszeti  
Folyóirat 14, 383-6 (1969). Na alizarinulfonate  
(0.1% aq. soln.) shows under filtered ultraviolet light a  
light-yellow fluorescence in acid solns. bright reddish in  
solns. of  $\text{pH} > 8.0$  or over. The visibility limit of the  
fluorescence in 3 cc. alk. soln. is 50  $\mu$ . Other salts do not

Mix thoroughly the reaction, excepting nitrites. The reagent is  
suitable as a fluorescence indicator in brown solns.; unsuitable,  
in yellow or blue solns. S. S. de Paula

## ATA SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMIC INFORMATION

SOLVENTS

MATERIALS

METHODS

TESTS

APPARATUS

INSTRUMENTS

TECHNIQUE

TESTS

Fluorescence of osmium. Lazio, Strelleldy and  
Kadish, 1941. *Magnifying apparatus*. *Electrolytic Potentiometer*, 1947 (U.S.A.). A 0.05% soln. shows under filtered  
ultraviolet light a blue fluorescence beginning at  $\lambda = 7$  m.  
The visibility limit in 5 cc. soln. is 25  $\mu$ . Distinguishing substances,  
excepting nitrates, do not disturb the fluorescence. It is suitable as a fluorescence indicator even  
in presence of some brown and yellow color. Blue color  
interferes. S. S. de Pinay.

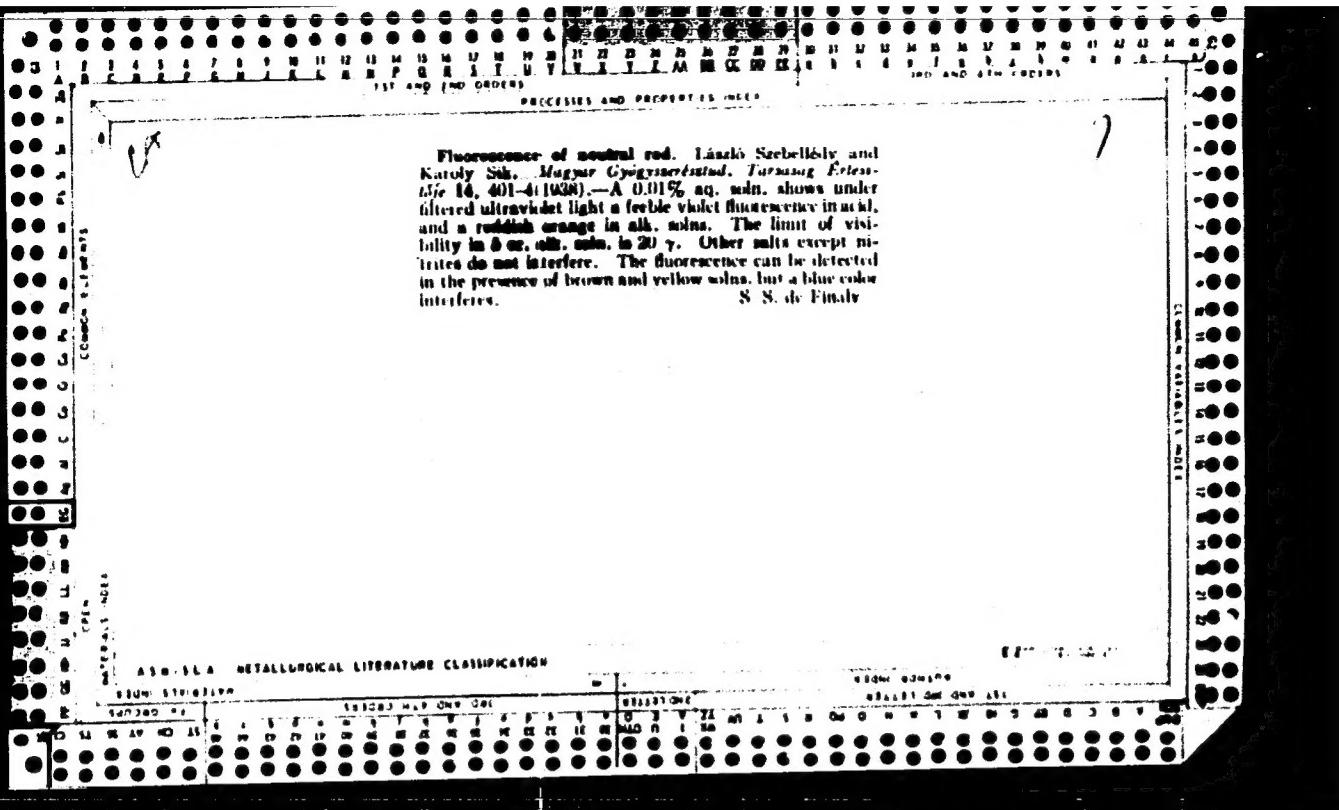
(M) 17  
Fluorescence of carmine acid. László Szabolcsy and  
Károly Sikl. *Magyar Gyógyszerészeti Folyóirat* 1961, 36(1939). A 0.01% alc. soln. shows under  
filtered ultraviolet light feeble brown fluorescence in acid  
medium. From pH 10.0 the color turns to bright red.  
The limit of visibility in 5 cc. acid soln. is 50, in 5 cc.  
alc. soln. 30 g. Other agents, excepting nitrites, have  
no disturbing effects. It seems to be unsuitable for indi-  
cating fluorescence. S. S. de Finny

*(C)*

Fluorescence of tumeric tincture. László Szabolcsy and  
Károly Sik. Magyar Gyógyszerészeti Társaság Értesítője  
14, 304-6(1935).—A dilut. 0.05% alc. soln. shows under  
filtered ultraviolet light in acid medium a yellowish  
green fluorescence, turning at  $\text{pH}$  8.0-9.3 to feeble opal-  
aceous yellow orange. The limit of visibility is in 5 cc.  
soln. 10<sup>-7</sup> (acid or alk.). Other agents excepting nitrates  
have no disturbing effects. It is suitable as a fluorescence  
indicator even in brown and yellow solns.

S. S. de Finny

AMERICA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



*CM*

7

**Fluorescence of phenol red.** László Székelyházy and  
Károly Sik. *Magyar Gyógyszerészeti Idránci Értesítő*  
**10**, 403 (1988). - A 0.02% alk. soln. shows under  
filtered ultraviolet light a greenish yellow fluorescence  
in acid medium, then after the interval  $\mu\text{H} 6.8-8.4$  turns  
to violet. The limit of visibility in 5 cc. alk. or acid soln.  
is  $\mu\text{H} 7$ . Other extinguishing salts have disturbing effects.  
It seems to be suitable as a fluorescence indicator even  
in light-blue or brown solns. S. S. de Pinay

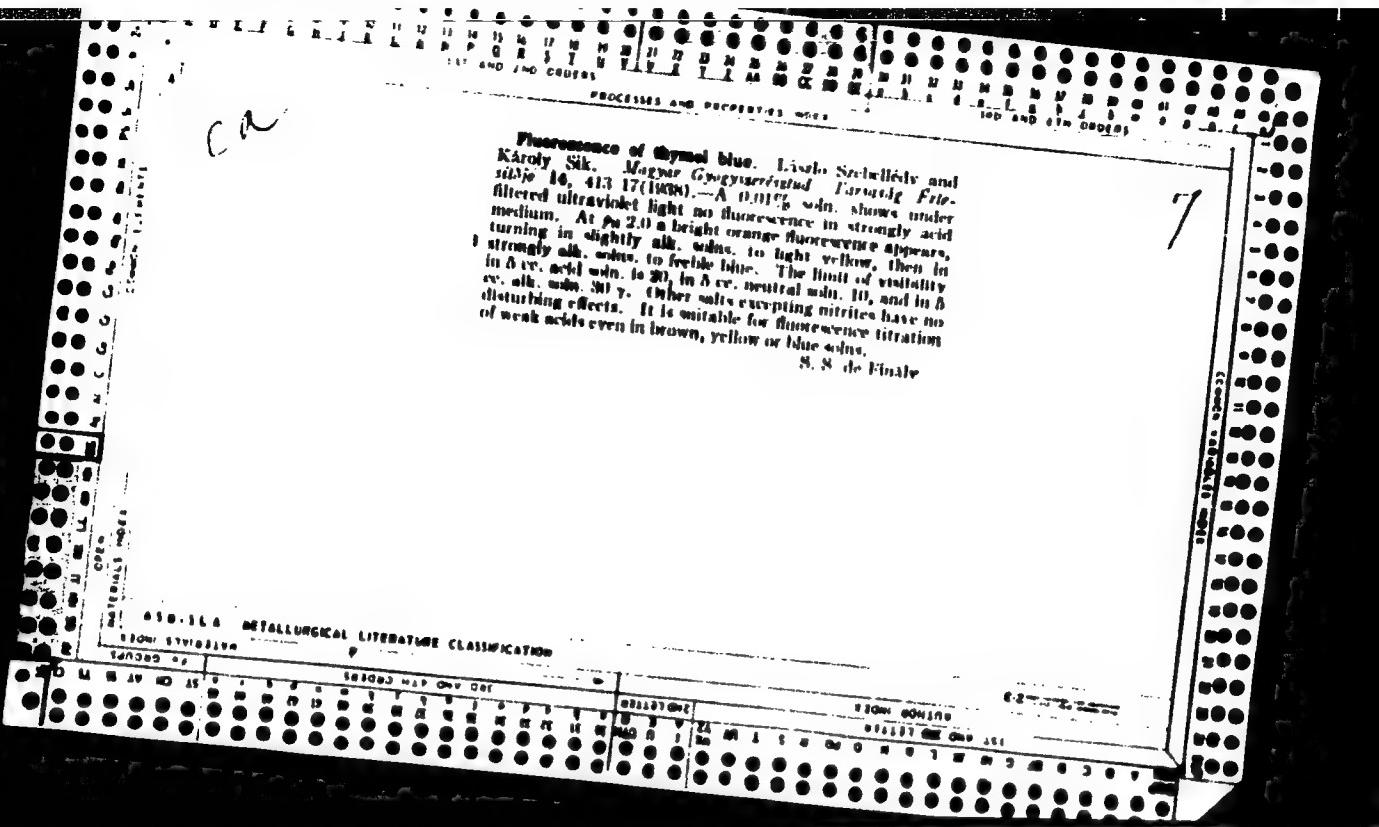
ASQ-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Co

7

Fluorescence of rosolic acid. László Székely and  
Károly Sik. *Magyar Gyógyszerészeti Folyóirat*  
10, 400-12 (1938).—A 0.1% alc. soln. shows under  
filtered ultraviolet light a violet fluorescence beginning  
at  $\lambda = 7.0-8.2$ . Limit of visibility is in 5 cc. soln. 30 sec.  
Other agents excepting nitrites have no disturbing effects.  
It is suitable as a fluorescence indicator even in brown,  
yellow or blue solns. S. S. de Finally.

ATA 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



*ca*

Fluorescence of *p*-nitrosindolinophthalimide. László Szellédy and Károly Sük. *Magyar Gyógyszerészeti Folyóirat* 16, 418-21 (1938).—A 0.01% alc. soln. shows under filtered ultraviolet light no fluorescence in strongly acid solns. From  $pH$  2.0 a bright-yellow fluorescence appears, turning in slightly alk. solns. to feeble yellowish green and from  $pH$  11.0 to feeble yellow. The limit of visibility is in 8 cc. acid soln. 20, in 5 cc. neutral soln. 4 and in 5 cc. alkaline soln. 30  $\gamma$ . Other agents excepting nitrites have no disturbing effects. It is suitable for fluorescence titration of weak acids even in brown, yellow or blue solns. S. S. de Finny

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AMERICAN DOCUMENTAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

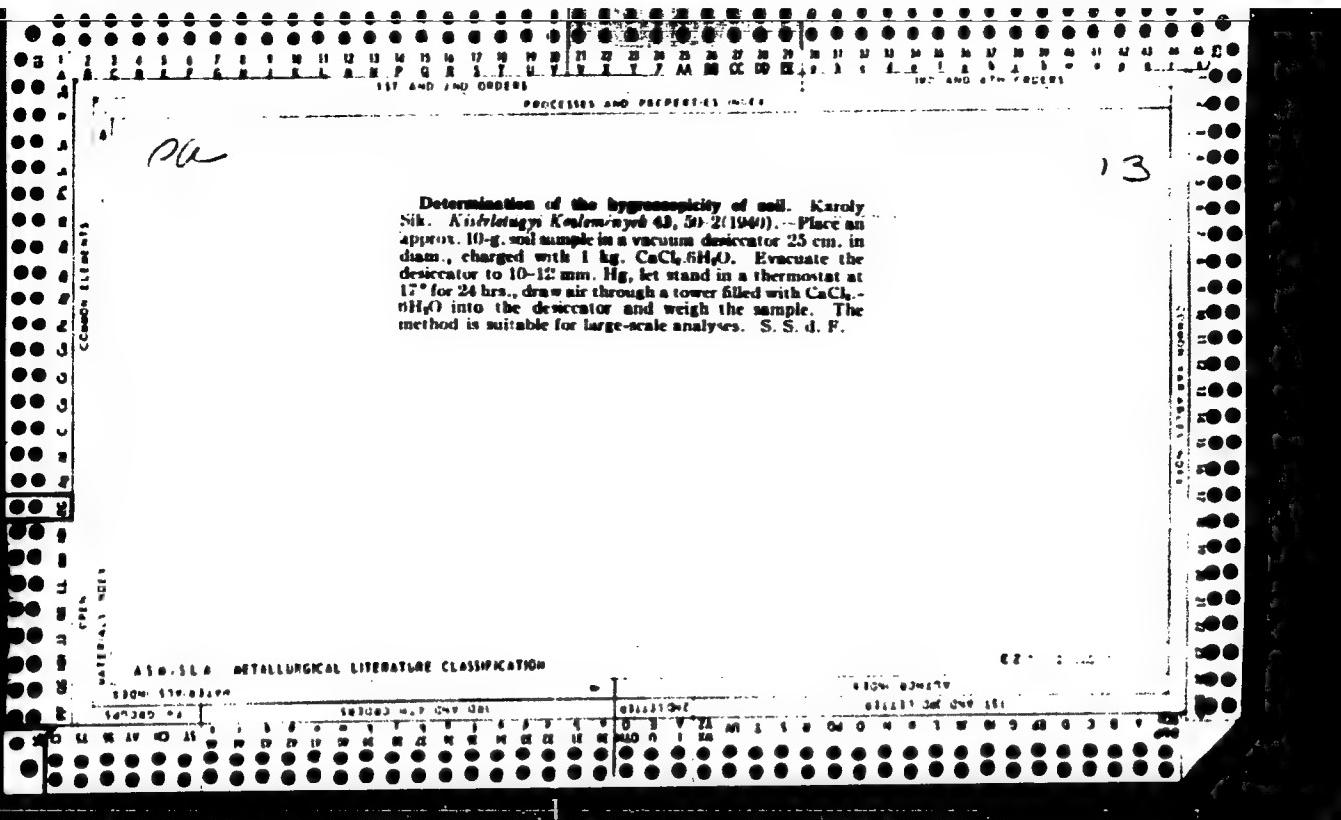
## PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES OF SOIL

Effects of the salt of Pet in prairie clay soils. Katalinov  
Sik. *Mezogardissige Kutaisi* 12, 95-107 (1969).  
When salt of Pet (a fertilizer contg.  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  as active ingredient) is added to prairie clay soils, a part of the N disappears, owing to denitrification or to other processes (assimilation). In the course of 1 year the salt reached a depth of 80 cm. Use of the salt increased the content of sol. P by 21%, that of sol. K by 50%. The capillary water-lifting power and the hygroscopicity of the soil were affected by the salt  
S. S de Finly

15

LITERATURE

## 43B-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CH

13

Determination of lime requirement of soils Károly Sik  
and Sándor Schönfeldi. *Agronomus* 1, No. 7, 11-14 (1949).  
When the lime requirement of Hungarian soils is determined on the  
basis of the degree of stickiness and the value of hydrolytic  
acidity, the amount of lime is usually not enough to change  
the harmful phys. properties of the soil. It was attempted  
to find another method which also includes the detn. of the  
effect of the liming agent on the degree of dispersion.  
When a given amt. of soil sample is suspended in an aq.

sln. of  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ ,  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ,  $\text{CaSO}_4$ , or mixts. of these compds.,  
the light-absorbing capacity of the liquids changes accord-  
ingly. Soil treated with lime showed higher light absorp-  
tions in some cases, but usually the relative degrees of light  
absorption decreased after liming. Further exams. are  
needed to form definite correlations. István Fimay

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550530003-9

CA

15

Literature on the effect of macroelements, particularly of  
traces of copper in soils. Karoly Sikl. Agronomia L. No. 8,  
66-70 (1960). A review with 52 references.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550530003-9"

ca

15

New data on the humus investigation of Hungarian soils. Károly Sük and György Fábián. (Agrokémiai Intézet, Budapest, "Mátrai"). *Agrochimia* 2, 119-28 (1950). - The total humus content of soils detd. by ignition or by oxidimetry is not satisfactory for appraising the org. substances of a soil. Bapta, with 13 types of Hungarian soils showed that various oxidizing agents, such as  $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ ,  $\text{KMnO}_4$ , or  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ , decomp. various portions of org. ingredients of soils. A 0.1 N  $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$  soln. was suitable for detn. of the C content of soils. It possibly oxidizes org. substances of a protein-like character (components of the nutritive humus). When titrating with the mentioned oxidizing agents, only a fraction of the total C content (detd. with the Dennstedt ignition method (cf. C.A. 3, 322)) was obtained, 22.2-46.0% for  $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$  (av. 34.8%), 51.8% for  $\text{KMnO}_4$ , and 76.9% for  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ . On the basis of expts. the following correction factors should be used to obtain values approximating the Dennstedt figures:  $0.9020 \pm 0.1174$  for  $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ ,  $0.0044 \pm 0.0001$  for  $\text{KMnO}_4$ , and  $0.3656 \pm 0.0725$  for  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ . The Hungarian soils investigated seem to contain 3 fractions of humus (classified on the basis of their oxidizability), 31.8% of easily oxidizable humus of a protein-like character, 42.1% of more resistant, durable humus, and 22.1% very resistant org. substance. István Pihály

*CR*

A quick method for estimating soluble phosphoric acid in soils. Károly Sók and Györgyne Fábiy (Agrokémiai Int. Egyt., Budapest, Hung.). Agrokémia 2, 119-124 (1959). For the quick determ. of sol.  $P_2O_5$  in soils in the field the following method was developed. Place 5 g. soil in a 10 ml. cylinder with a glass stopper, add a borate buffer soln. prep'd. by mixing 85 ml. of a soln. of 12.37 g. boric acid in 1 l. water and 15 ml. of a soln. of 19.07 g. Na borate in 1 l. water (to a vol. of 10 ml.), shake vigorously 1 min., let stand for another min., shake again, filter until clear, place 24 drops of the filtrate in the cavity of a white porcelain plate, add 1 drop of a Mo reagent (prep'd. by mixing 150 ml. diiod. water, 40 ml. concd.  $H_2SO_4$ , adding 10 g. powd.  $NH_4$  molybdate, and dilut. with distd.  $H_2O$  to 100 ml.), add 1 drop of a  $SrCl_2$  reagent (prep'd. by dissolving 1 g.  $SrCl_2$  in 5 ml. hot concd. HCl and after cooling adding 5 ml. distd. water), stir with a glass rod, and observe color intensity after 3 min. Three shades of blue appeared which permitted classification of soils into 3 groups: soils with low content of sol.  $P_2O_5$  (equiv. to a content of 2.0-15.9 mg. in 100 g. soil detd. according to Egárd, *et al* (C.A. 53, 18559)), soils with a medium  $P_2O_5$  content (16.0-45.0 mg. in 100 g.) and soils with a high  $P_2O_5$  content (exceeding these values). A practical advantage of the method is that it is also suitable for testing calcareous soils.

István Finlay

CA

Pedological investigation of the rice-browning disease in Hungary in 1949. Katal. Szab. Agrokémiai Intézet, Buda pest, Hung., Tájékoz. 2, 109-22 (1950); cf. C.I.T. 44, 3634. When rice was grown in water cultures, the presence of 25 mg. Fe(II) or 1 ml. soil-HS water in 100 ml. liquid caused appearance of the symptoms. In the presence of both Fe and HS the disease appeared sooner, and thus was also the case in the presence of larger amounts of Fe or of greater than 10 mg. Mn. The study of soils where the disease occurred often showed that soils with pH around 7.0 or below (acid, in H<sub>2</sub>O) or with pH values in KCl around 6.5 (alkaline soils) was generally higher (above 10) than normal soils, and the total N content was sometimes higher in mineral soils than in normal soils. When the soil after 30 days' inundation shows an Fe(II) content exceeding 275 mg. or a total Fe content above 300 mg./100 g., the possibility of disease is very great. Soils causing this disease were mostly limeless alkali soils containing Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, with latent acidity and with a tendency toward reduction when covered with water. The disease was never observed on black steppes loamy soils.

Ivan Fánky

Sik, Karoly

✓ Documentation of literature data of the trace element zinc.  
Károly Sik (Agrochein, Research Inst., Budapest). Agro- AG  
kémia és Talajtan, 131-6(1951).—A review with 80 refer-  
ences. I. Finály

Sik, Karoly

✓ Periodical changes in soil properties. Karoly Sik and Sandor Schobfeld (Agrochem. Research Inst., Budapest). *Meteoritica et Talus* 1, 209-90 (1952).—Properties of soils generally determined by lab. exams, such as pH values and nutrient contents showed considerable fluctuations in short intervals. To exam. this phenomenon, samples were taken 4 times a year from the same spots of 11 different types of soils. The analysis of original moist samples yielded values differing from that of air-dried soil samples. The general conclusion derived from the results indicates that the changing oxidation-reduction status of the soil plays a predominant role. In the more arid, warm period the moisture content of soil was reduced and the aeration was more intensive, hence oxidation processes were encouraged. The ferric iron thus formed bound much P owing partly to chem. linkage, partly to adsorption. In the moist, cool season Fe was reduced to the ferrous form. The amt. of exchangeable K showed reversible variations, probably connected with processes taking place in the adsorption complex, indicated by actual changes in pH and hydrolytic acidity values. Besides chem. processes the increased activity of soil microorganisms in soils of increased moisture content also played a role in developing changes in soil properties. I. F.

SIK, K.

The evolution of operative soil mapping and its utilization in Hungary; also,  
a remark by I. Frattenhofer. p. 351.  
(KÖMÉLETI. Vol. 11, no. 1/4, 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SG: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.

GRAFNETTEROVA, Y. [Grafnetterova, J.]; KHOLINSKI, K. [Holinsky, K.];  
SHMAGEL, O. [Smagel, O.]; SHIK, O. [Sik, O.]

Significance of plasma clearance in the study of the kinetics of  
antibiotics. Antibiotiki 5 no.3:56-60 My-je '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - O.Smagel) Instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya zdrav'ya, Praga, Chekhoslavakiya.  
(ANTIBIOTICS)

SIK, Vilmos

Present experiences with strengthening technological discipline  
and labor norms in the iron industry. Munka 11 no.1:12 Ja '61.

1. A Vasas Szakszervezet herosztalyanak munkatrsa.

(Hungary—Iron industry and trade)

1959, No.

Soviet. Akad. Nauk. Leningrad VI

Root system of the walnut Juglans nigra. p. 267

Praha, Czechoslovakia; Vol. 5, no. 3, Mir, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession Index (EEAI), Library of Congress,  
Vol. 8, No. 7, July, 1959

Unclassified

L 23495-66 EWT(1) OS

ACC NR: AT6001745

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0125/0149

AUTHOR: Sika, Z. K.7  
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Airgap permeance in claw-shaped-pole machines 29, 44SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut energetiki. Magnitnoye pole v elektricheskikh mashinakh (Magnetic fields in electrical machines). Riga, Izd-vo Zinatne, 1965, 125-149

TOPIC TAGS: electric machine, inductor machine

ABSTRACT: Five boundary problems are considered of determining airgap permeance: (a) between N-pole and armature,  $\Lambda_{gN}$ ; (b) between S-pole and armature,  $\Lambda_{gS}$ ; (c) between armature and inductor,  $\Lambda_{gi}$ ; (d) direct-axis armature reaction,  $\Lambda_{gA}$ ; (e) quadrature-axis armature reaction,  $\Lambda_{gQ}$ . The last three permeances do not differ much and, therefore, are treated as equal, thus reducing the number of problems to three. The method of conformal mapping and Schwarz-Christoffel integrals are used for solving these problems. Formulas for

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L 23495-66

ACC NR: AT6001745

the permeances between N-, S-pole and armature and also between armature and inductor are developed, as are the formulas for the coefficients  $\lambda_{nk}^{(n)}$  of an expansion of the relative permeance  $\lambda_{s,n}$  into a double Fourier series. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 75 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 16Jun65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 - b

L 23494-66 EWT(1) OS  
ACC NR: AT6001746

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0151/0190

7  
B+1

AUTHOR: Sika, Z. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Permeance of interpole leakage of a claw-shaped inductor with variable-width poles

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut energetiki. Magnitnoye pole v elektricheskikh mashinakh (Magnetic fields in electrical machines). Riga, Izd-vo Zinatne, 1965, 151-190

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic inductor, electric machine, inductor machine

ABSTRACT: By following the V. V. Apsit method ("Synchronous machines with claw-shaped poles," AN LatvSSR, 1959), formulas are developed for calculating the permeance of the tangential, corner, end, and inside components of the interpole leakage. The permeance of tangential leakage is

given by: 
$$\lambda_{\text{tr}} = \frac{p_k - c_{\phi} p_0 + \left( \frac{1}{c_{\phi}} - c_{\phi} p_0 \right) \ln \frac{c_{\phi} p_k - 1}{c_{\phi} c_{\phi} p_0 - 1}}{2 c_{\phi} c_{\phi} \operatorname{cig} \beta \cos^2 u \lg (\alpha_{\varphi} - \psi)}$$

Card 1/2

Card 2/2 30

L 46017-66 AWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6030581

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0064/0064

INVENTOR: Dombur, L. E.; Pugachev, V. A.; Sika, Z. K.

7

B

ORG: none

TITLE: A two-pack inductor machine. Class 21, No. 184963

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 64

TOPIC TAGS: inductor machine, resultant field, excitation winding

ABSTRACT: The proposed two-pack inductor is excited from a ring coil placed between the packs of the stator and utilizes a windingless two-pack rotor. To decrease excitation winding power and improve resultant field curve, the packs of the rotor are designed with claw-like poles and contain permanent ring magnets. The latter are oriented in such a manner that each of these packs forms a variable pole system. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [Translation] [DW]

Card 1/2

UDC: 621, 313, 392

L 75017-66

ACC NR: AP6030581

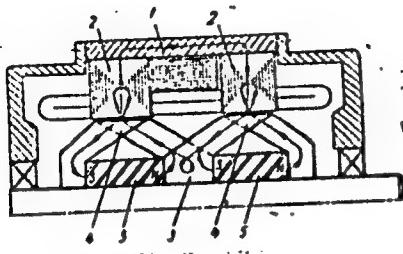


Fig. 1. Two-pack inductor.

1—Ring coil; 2—stator packs;  
3—two-pack rotor; 4—claw-like  
poles; 5—permanent ring mag-  
nets

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb65/

anm  
Card 2/2

SIKABONYI, L.

Manganese ores of the Urkut and Eplány mines. László  
Sikabonyi. *Mályavai Állami Földtani Intézet, Esztergom*  
1963, 133-66(1964) (French summary).—Partially oxidized  
Mn carbonate occurs in radiolarian sediments, assoc'd. with  
pyrite and glauconite. Chem. analyses of 11 samples of ore  
show Mn 11.1-25.8, Fe 2.2-12.6, P 0.15-1.03%. Chem.  
analyses are given of glauconite, the radiolarian sediment,  
and of a sediment contg. much rhodochrosite ( $MnO$  16.35%).  
Michael Fischer

GAVRILYUK, V.S.; RECHMEDIN, I.O.; REZUGLIY, A.M., dotsent; kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, vidnovidal'niy redaktor; SIKACH, M.P., redaktor; KHOKHANOVSKA, T.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The natural setting of Kiev and its environs; physical geography characteristics] Pryroda Kyieva ta ioho okolyts'; fizyko-geografichna kharakterystyka. [Kyiv] Vyd-vo Kyiv's'koho derzh. univ. im. T.H.Shevchenka, 1956. 68 p.  
(MLRA 9:10)  
(Kiev--Description)

KISHSH, Tibor [Kiss, Tibor]; GEYGER, B.Ya.[translator]; RAYEVSKAYA,  
E.S.[translator]; SIKACHEV, I.N.[translator]; SKVORTSOVA,  
A.I.[translator]; ALEKSEYEV, I.G., red.; OL'SEVICH, Yu Ya.,  
red.; KHAR'KOVSKAYA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Economic cooperation of socialist countries] Ekonomi-  
cheskoe sotrudnichestvo sotsialisticheskikh stran. Mo-  
skva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1963. 194 p. Translated  
from the Hungarian. (MIRA 17:3)

YELISEYEV, Sergey Vladimirovich, dozent, kand.tekhn.nauk; RUSINOV, M.M.,  
prof., retsazent; MORIASOV, N.K., retsazent; FEFILOV, B.V.,  
prof., retsazent; SIKACHEV, V.A., red.; KHROMCHEMKO, P.I., red.  
izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Geodetic instruments and apparatus; principles of calculation  
and design and specific features of manufacture] Geodesicheskie  
instrumenty i pribory; osnovy rascheta, konstruktsii i osobennosti  
izgotovleniya. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo geodes.lit-ry,  
1959. 478 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra optiko-mekhanicheskikh priborov Leningradskogo instituta  
technoy mekhaniki i optiki (LITMO) (for Rasinov).  
(Surveying--Instruments)

ZAKAZNOV, Nikolay Petrovich; SIKACHEV, V.A., retsenzent; SHOKIN,  
S.P., red.

[Shutters for aerial photography cameras] Zatvory aerofoto-  
apparatu. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 84 p. (MIRA 18:8)

SLIM 1, No R

43  
663.21  
.S6

Vescsno-Akkumuliruyuschiye Gidro-Elektrostantsii i ikh Primeneniye v  
Energosisteme (Pump-Accumulator Hydro-Electric Stations and Their Use  
in a Power-System) Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1952.

98p. Tables.

"Literatura": p. 96-(97)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001550530003-9"

IVANOV, V.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KUNITSKIY, L.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.  
nauk; KORMAKOV, L.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; GUDKOV, P.M., dotsent;  
PRIMAK, M.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; BRYANTSEV, V.I., inzh.;  
SIKALO, P.I., inzh.; MOSOV, G.M., inzh.; LUKASHENKO, I., red.;  
BERGER, K., red.; REZNICHENKO, I., red.; ZELENKOVA, Ye., tekhn.red.

[Wooden construction elements; analysis and design] Dereviannye  
konstruktsii: primery rascheta i konstruirovaniye. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo  
lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit.USSR, 1960. 537 p. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Building, Wooden)

Sixty . . .

1. The following is a list of books received from the  
University of [redacted], [redacted], [redacted].

Vol. 3, No. 3.

SC: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550530003-9

LAVRE, A.A.; SIKACHEV, A.A.

Some results of the study of L.I. Mandl'shtam's problem.  
Elektronika, 19 no. 12:59-66 D '65 (MFA 1981)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550530003-9"

L 47212-43

ACC NR: AR6019063

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/001/A068/A008

AUTHOR: Lanne, A. A.; Okunev, Yu. B.; Sikarev, A. A.

12  
B

REF SOURCE: Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi. M-vo svyazi SSSR, vyp. 24, 1965, 49-58

TITLE: Statistical evaluation of one class of phase-keyed signals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 1A46

TOPIC TAGS: signal analysis, phase shift

TRANSLATION: A group signal in a phase-keyed channel can be represented by the following equation:

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=k_1}^{k_2} A_k \cos(k\omega_0 t + \phi_k + \Delta\phi_k),$$

where  $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ ;  $k_2 - k_1 + 1 = n$  is the number of the phase components,  $T$  is the pulse width,  $\phi_k$  is the initial phase of the  $k$ -th component, and  $\Delta\phi_k$  is the random discrete phase shift of the  $k$ -th signal component. In the case of determined signals, the peak factor is expressed by

$$K < \sqrt{\frac{S_0}{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=k_1}^{k_2} A_k^2}}.$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.391.133

Card 2/2

KUZICHYINA, Yu.M.; SIKEL', T.A.

New fern from the Upper Jurassic deposits of the Xagnov River. Uch.  
(MIRA 17:2)  
zap. SAIGIMSA no.7:11-16 '62.

1. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov  
UzSSR i Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SIKEMAN, I.

Notes on a book of short stories Valguse varjud (The Shadows of Light)  
by A Siivas. p. 1591.

LODITUS. ( Eesti Kirjanike Liit ) Tallinn. Estonia.  
No. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1959.

Unclassified.

HUNGARY

MAGYAR, Karoly, Dr., KOVACS, Pal, Pharmacist, RETHELYI, Jeno, Dr., and SIKET, Katalin, Dr., Therapeutical Institute and X-Ray Department (Gyogyintezet es Rontgen Osztaly) of the Hospital of the City Council (Varosi Tanacs Kornaz) in Keszthely (Director: SZUTRELY, Antal, Dr.).

"Our Results in the Treatment of Early Dumping Syndrome"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 30, 24 Jul 1966, pp 1424-1426.

Abstract: Fifty-three patients were treated for early dumping syndrome, a frequent complication after stomach resection, by dietary means and local anesthetization of the anastomosis region. Favorable results were reported in 72% of the cases thus treated. There were three recurrences. In the case of 28 patients it was necessary to give carbutamide preparation in addition to the local anesthesia. 25 references, including 8 Hungarian, 4 German, and 13 Western.

1/1

- 87 -

L 62177-65 EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPA(w)-2 Ps-6/Po-4/P1-4 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5010459 WW/AT UR/0294/65/003/002/0199/0206  
533.915.082.5:536.5 40

AUTHOR: Suckewer, S. (Silver, Sh.) 31

TITLE: Spectral measurements of temperature in a plasmatron

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 2, 1965, 199-  
206 24

TOPIC TAGS: plasmatron, plasma temperature, plasma electron density,  
plasma power, plasma composition, high temperature plasma

ABSTRACT: The article describes measurements of the temperature of an argon plasma, made by the Ornstein method for two plasmatrons, and also determined from the change in the intensity of the continuous spectrum in the region of the quartz ultraviolet. The plasmatrons employed were type Br-3 and BB-1, which differed in their maximum stable power ratings (50 and 12 kW respectively). Both plasmatrons were tested in the external and internal arc modes. The lines used for the temperature measurements were those due to the presence of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010459

copper in the plasma. The measurements were made for different values of the energy supplied to the plasmatron and for different rates of argon flow. The results show that the main cause of temperature variation in a plasmatron having a constant output nozzle cross section and with laminar flow of the argon is the variation of the power, and that similar results are obtained in the external and internal arcs at equal power ratings. The measurements gave reproducible results for the same plasma-jet zone. The measured temperatures were used to calculate the concentrations of the electrons and the atoms of the argon. 'The author thanks Professor Doctor W. Brzozowski for valuable remarks.' Original article has 9 figures, 12 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Poland

SUBMITTED: 09Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 010

bab  
Card 2/2

S1KEYEV, T. A., Cand. Tech. Sci.,

"Kontrolle der Brennstoffqualität in den Kraftwerken der Sowjet-union," List of General Reports and Papers presented at the Fifth World Power Conference, Vienna, 10 January 1956, pg. 28.

E-2298

BAKURADZE, A.N.; MAISAYA, V.R.; SIKHARULIDZE, A.I.

Pathophysiological mechanisms of craniocerebral traumas. Soob.  
AN Gruz. SSR 27 no.:79-84 Jl '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psichiatrii im. M.M.  
Asatiani, Tbilisi. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Gruzinskoy SSR  
(for Bakuradze).

(BRAIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GORENBEYN, Ye.Ya.; SIKHAN, V.V.

Complex formation of aluminum bromide with acetone in nitrobenzene.  
Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.2:360-365 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Ukrainskaya akademija sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.  
(Aluminum bromide) (Acetone)

Name: SIKHARULIDZE, A. I.

Dissertation: Material on the study of the phenomena of central inhibition in excitation of the mechanoreceptors of the stomach

Degree: Cand Med Sci

*Defended at*  
Affiliation: Tbilisi State Medical Inst

*Publication*  
Defense Date, Place: 1956, Tbilisi, Georgian State Medical Publishing House

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 45, 1956

SIKHARULIDZE, A.I.

Studying phenomena of central inhibition during the stimulation of  
stomach mechanoreceptors. Soob. AM Cruz. SSR 17 no.9:843-848 '56.  
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavлено  
академиком К.Д.Еристави.  
(Stomach--Inervation) (Inhibition)

SIKHARULIDZE, A.

Effect of the stimulation of gastric mechanoreceptors on the  
sugar content of blood. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 18 no.1:103-108  
Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)

I. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut eksperimental'noy  
i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii, Tbilisi. Predstavлено  
akademikom K.D. Eristavi.

(STOMACH--INNERVATION) (BLOOD SUGAR)

BAKURADZE, A.N.; ABESADZE, A.I. & SIKHARULIDZE, A.I.

Role of vagus and stomach nerves in inhibiting the secretory function of the stomach during strong stimulations of stomach mechanoreceptors. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no.6:717-722 D '57.  
(MIRA 11:6)

1.Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Gruz.SSR (for Bakuradze).  
(STOMACH--SECRE'TIONS) (STOMACH--INNERVATION) (VAGUS NERVE)

BAKURADZE, A.N.; MIRZIASHVILI, G.I.; SIMKHARULIDZE, A.I.

Role of the reticular formation of the brain stem in the secretory activity of the salivary and gastric glands. Soob. AN Gruz.SSR 21 no.3:335-342 S '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN GruzSSR (for Bakuradze).  
(BRAIN--LOCALIZATION OF FUNCTIONS)  
(GASTRIC JUICE)

SIKHARULIDZE, A.I.

Effect of blood plasma from schizophrenia patients on the functional state of the central nervous system in animals. Soob. AM Gruz. SSR 22 no.4:483-489 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psichiatrii im. M.M. Asatiani, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom A.D. Zurabishvili.  
(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

BAKURADZE, A.N.; SIKHARULIDZE, A.I. ; MAISAYA, V.R.

Effect of aminazine on blood pressure. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 23  
no.3:323-328 S '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. 2. Chlen-  
korrespondent AN GruzSSR (for Bakuradze).  
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (CHLORPROMAZINE)

SIKHARULIDZE, A.I.

Experimental study of the toxic properties of blood plasma from  
schizophrenia patients. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 23 no.5:593-599 N  
'59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psichiatrii im. M.M.Asatiani,  
Tbilisi. Predstavлено академиком A.D.Zurabashvili.  
(BLOOD) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

SIGHN'ALIDZE, A. I. (Tbilisi)

O farmakodinamike neyroplegicheskikh sredstv i steroidnykh sostoyaniy  
v svete funktsional'noy zhachimosti retikulyarnykh formatsiy

report submitted for the First Moscow Conference on Reticular Formation,  
Moscow, 22-26 March 1960.

SIKHARULIDZE, A.I.

Some characteristics of the pharmacodynamics of neuroplegic substances and steroid hormones. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 24 no.3:  
351-356 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

I. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psichiatrii im. M.M.  
Asatiani, Tbilisi. Prestatavlenie akad'mika A.P. Kuraishvili.  
(SORMOXIS, SMI) (CHLOROPROMAZINE)

SIKharulidze, A. I., Dr. Med. Sci, -- (diss) "Data from the experimental study  
of the toxicity of blood plasma during schizophrenia," Tbilisi, 1961, 47 pp,  
(Tbilisi State Medical Institute), 200 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 187)

SIKHKARULIDZE, A.I.; MAISAYA, I.R. (Tbilisi)

Effect of aminazine on arterial pressure in cats and dogs. Vrach.  
delo no.6:146-147 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut im. Asatiani, Tbilisi.  
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (CHLORPROMAZINE)

SIKHARULIDZE, A.I.

Some problems in the pharmacology of tofranil. Soob. AM Gruz. SSR 26  
no.1:95-98 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psichiatrii imeni M.M. Asatiani,  
Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom A.D. Surabashvili.  
(TOFRANIL)

SIKHARULIDZE, Aleksey Ivanovich

[Neurodynamic prerequisites of schizophrenic toxicosis]  
[O neirodinamicheskikh predprosylkakh shizofrenicheskogo  
toksikoza. Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo"]  
1963. 86 p. [In Georgian] (MIRA 17:5)

SIKHARULIDZE, A.I.; BOSTOGANASHVILI, N.I.

Interrelations between the inhibitory process and hypoxia in  
schizophrenia. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 31 no.1:187-194 J1 '63.  
(MIRA 17:7)

SIKHARULIDZE, A.I...

Pharmacology of stelazine. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no. 1:193-198  
O '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut psichiatrii imeni M.M.Asatiani, Tbilisi. Predstavleno  
akademikom A.D.Zurabashvili.

ALESADZE, Avtandil Iosifovich; SIKHARULIDZE, Aleksey Ivanovich

[Effect of blood transfusion on the functional activity of  
the principal digestive glands] [Vliianie perelivaniia krovi  
na funktsional'nuiu deiatel'nost' glavnnykh pishchevaritel'-  
nykh zhelez. Tbilisi, Izd-vo "Sabchota Sakhartvelo"] 1964.  
148 p. [In Georgian] (MIRA 17:5)

SIKHARULIDZE, A.I.

~~Беседка~~ stelazine on higher nervous activity in dogs. Fiziol.  
zhar. [Ukr.] 10 no.3:329-333 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy psikhofarmakologii Instituta psichiatrii im.  
Asatiani, Tbilisi.

BEKURIDZE, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; ABESIDZE, Avtandil Iosifovich;  
~~BEKURIDZE, Aleksey Ivanovich~~

[Changes in the functional state of the alimentary center  
in starvation and satiation] Izmenenija funktsional'nogo  
sostoinija pishchevogo tsentra pri goloda i nasyshchenii.  
Tbilisi, Metsniereba, 1965. 110 p. (MIRA 18:10)

SIKHARULIDZE, A. M.

Sikhārulidze, A. M.: "Materials for the study of eucalyptus pests",  
Byulleten' Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta chaya i subtrop. kul'tur, 1948, No. 3  
p. 140-45, - Bibliog: 7 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects.

P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, 35331

Author : Sikharulidze, I.M.

Inst : The All-Russian Research Institute for Tea and Subtropical Cultures.

Title : The Pests of the Noble Laurel.

Orig Pub : Byul. Vses. n.-i. in-ta chaya i subtrop. cul'tur, 1956,  
No 2, 96-102.

Abstract : The nature of damages and the economic value of the following pests of the laurel in West Georgia (according to observations in 1953-1955) were given: the greenhouse thrips (*Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis*), the cricket, the grasshopper, the elater, the May beetles, (*Polyphylla olivieri*, *Maladera japonica*), the mandarine bark beetle, (*Hypothenemus lezaihavai*), the laurel leaf flea

Card 1/2

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TSKHAKAYA, A.D., SIKHARULIDZE, I.I.

Seismism of the region of Sochi and Krasnaya Polyana earthquakes  
of December 21 and 27, 1955. Soob. AN Gruz.SSR 18 no.3:287-292  
(MIRA 10:7)  
Mr '57.

1. Akademiya nauk Gruziiskoy SSR, Institut geofiziki, Tbilisi.  
Predstavлено академиком V.D. Kupradze.  
(Krasnaya Polyana--Earthquake, 1955)  
(Sochi--Earthquake, 1955)

TSKHAKAYA, A.D.; SIKHARULIDZE, D.I.,

Earthquake in upper Mingrelia, Dec. 25, 1955. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR  
20 no.1:27-34 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavлено академиком  
K.S. Zavriyevym.  
(Mingrelia--Earthquakes)

SOV/49-59-4-10/20

AUTHOR: Sikharulidze, D. I.

TITLE: Investigation on Dispersion of the Love Waves from Near Earthquakes (Izuchenije dispersii voln Lyava pri blizkikh zemletryaseniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 593-597 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation of the Love waves was carried out in the Caucasus region. Their character was defined as follows:  
1) They were strongly distinguished along the horizontal component of the seismographs and directed to the epicentre.  
2) They could not be recorded with a vertical seismograph.  
3) The horizontal component was perpendicular to the epicentre.  
4) They were recorded immediately after S-waves. The results of recordings for the station Yerevan are shown in Table 1 and for Tbilisi in Table 2. The plan of their position is shown in Fig 1, where the recorded epicentres are given as: 1 - recorded by Tbilisi, 2 - Yerevan, 3 - both stations together. The depth of the Earth crust in this region is illustrated in Fig 2 and the epicentre distances were calculated from the

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SOV/49-59-4-10/20

Investigation on Dispersion of the Love Waves from Near Earthquakes hodographs according to the formula Eq (1). In order to determine the wave dispersion, it was assumed that the sediment layer was placed on top of the granitic layer. Formula (2) should be used in this case, where  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  - modulus of displacement of each layer respectively,  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  - velocity of the transverse waves,  $C$  - phase velocity of Love waves. The latter velocity is determined from Eq (3), where  $H$  - thickness of the layer,  $k$  - waving coefficient. The values of  $kH$  are tabulated in Table 3. The data of the earthquakes for which Love waves were determined are shown in Tables 1 and 2. The seismograms of these waves are illustrated in Fig 3 for Tbilisi and Fig 4 for Yerevan. A comparison between the experimental data and the theoretical calculations is shown in Fig 5 (Yerevan) and Fig 6 (Tbilisi). As it can be seen, the best fit was obtained for Yerevan when the thickness of the sediment layer was  $H = 5$  km and for Tbilisi when

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SOV/49-59-4-10/20

Investigation on Dispersion of the Love Waves from Near Earthquakes

H = 4 km . Thanks for guidance are given to Ye. F. Savarenskiy. There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 15 references, of which 14 are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk GruzSSR, Institut geofiziki (Academy of Sciences, Georgia: SSR, Institute of Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1958.

Card 3/3

SOV/49-59-6-10/21

AUTHORS: Savarenskiy, Ye. I., Sikharulidze, D. I.

TITLE: The Determination of the Thickness of the Earth's Crust from  
the Recorded Dispersion of Lowe Waves ( $L_Q$ )

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,  
1959, Nr 6, pp 880-883 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Lowe waves ( $L_Q$ ) recorded at Tbilisi seismic station,  
used for calculations, showed a high intensity in cases when  
the station's seismograph axis coincided with the axis of an  
epicentre. The earthquakes considered are tabulated on p 880.  
Fig 2 illustrates some recordings of the  $L_Q$  waves. The  
wave velocity was taken as  $C_1 = 3.5$  km/sec in the crust,  
 $C_2 = 4.5$  km/sec below it, and the ratio of the medium's den-  
sities  $\mu_2/\mu_1$  was taken as 2 . The earthquakes in the lat-  
itudinal direction were divided into two groups: first, with  
epicentres situated in the Himalayas, Tibet and the Pamirs,  
second, those situated between 39 and 52°N. The ones in the

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SOV/49-59-6-10/21

The Determination of the Thickness of the Earth's Crust from the Recorded Dispersion of Love Waves (LQ)

meridional direction were grouped in East Africa. The experimental data were compared with the theoretical curves. The results are illustrated in Fig 3, where crosses represent the African group, circles - first group and triangles - second group. The corresponding thickness of the crust were:  $H = 55 \pm 5$  km,  $H = 45 \pm 5$  km and  $H = 35 \pm 5$  km. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 3 references, of which 2 are English and 1 is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli; Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut geofiziki (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, Institute of Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1958.

Card 2/2

SIKHARULIDZE, D. I., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Study of the structure of the earth's core from observations above the waves of Lake Lyava, in the Caucasus." Tbilisi, Tbilisi Univ Press, 1960. 8 pp; (Tbilisi State Univ im Stalin); 150 copies; free; (KL, 19-60, 130)

SIKHARULIZZ, D.I.

Love wave dispersion in single- and double-layer models of the earth's crust. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 18:129-143 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Seismic waves)

SIKHARULIDZE, D.I.

Dispersion of Love waves and study of the structure of the earth's crust based on observations made at seismic stations of the Caucasus.  
Trudy Inst. geofiz. iN Gruz. SSR 19:95-107 '60. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Caucasus--Seismometry) (Earth--Surface)

SIKHARULIIZE, D.I.

Increase of the periods of surface waves with an increase in the  
epicenter distance. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.3:543-548 3 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavлено академиком  
K.S. Zavriyevym.

AKHALBEPASHVILI, A.M.; SIKHARULIDZE, D.I.

Some results of the operation of a long-period seismograph at  
Tbilisi. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 36 no.1:55-60 O '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut geofiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi. Submitted  
February 28, 1964.

SIKHARULIDZE, D.I.

Some properties of dispersion curves of group velocities  
of surface waves. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 21:51-  
55 '63.  
(MIRA 18:12)

SIKHARULIDZE, D.I.

Nature of Lg and Rg waves. Study of the crustal structure.  
Trudy Inst. geofiz.AN Gruz. SSR 22:57-70 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

PAPALASHVILI, V.G.; SIKHARULIDZE, D.I.

Interpretation of seismic waves arising in near earthquakes.  
Trudy Inst. geofiz. Akad. Gruz. SSR 21:41-50 '63.  
(MIRA 18-12)

SIKHARULIDZE, D.I.; PATARAYA, Ye.I.; PAPALASHVILI, V.G.

Study of the earth's crust from observations of the propagation  
of short-period surface waves. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz.SSR  
(MIRA 18:12)  
22:71-84 '64.

L 3507-66 E/T(1) GW  
ACCESSION NR: AP5020106

UR/0251/65/039/001/0055/0058

AUTHORS: Sikharulidze, D. I.; Lebedeva, T. M.; Yeremyan, B. Ts. 44,55 37

TITLE: The channel waves  $P_a$  and  $S_a$  in the upper mantle of the earth 12,44,55 34

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 39, no. 1, 1965, 55-58 B

TOPIC TAGS: earthquake, seismic wave, earth crust

ABSTRACT: Investigations of  $P_a$  and  $S_a$  waves were made by means of records from 1947 to 1960 of the Tsentral'naya Tbilisskaya seismicheskaya stantsiya (Central Tbilisi Seismological Station) of earthquakes having epicentral distances greater than 3000 km. These are tabulated in the article. Magnitudes ranged from 6 to 8, and foci were located in the crust and the subcrustal layer. A Galitzin instrument was employed. Investigations showed that  $P_a$  and  $S_a$  waves were observed on these records for all propagation directions, but they do not appear on all records. Both waves were recorded on all three components. The  $P_a$  show best on the vertical record. Records of  $P_a$  and  $S_a$  are clearest on earthquakes at distances exceeding  $50^\circ$ . They become difficult to distinguish on records of nearer quakes. The periods are variable, ranging from 5 to 20 seconds for  $P_a$  and

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L 3507-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020106

8 to 30 seconds for  $S_a$ , but being chiefly 8-12 and 12-20 seconds, respectively. They tend to increase with epicentral distance. They are more intense than PP, PPP, and other waves. The travel-time curves appear rectilinear, and the average velocities are 8.35 km/sec for  $P_a$  and 4.5 km/sec for  $S_a$ . These data indicate a layer of lower velocity in the upper mantle of the earth. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut geofiziki (Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, Institute of Geophysics) 44.55

SUBMITTED: 14Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2 CP

SIKMARULIDZE, P.I.; AKHALBDASHVILI, A.M.

Long-period Rayleigh waves in the earth's mantle. Soob. AN  
Gruz. SSR 35 no.2:289-294 My '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

I. Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Submitted October  
15, 1964.

L 29954-66

ACC NR: AR6012478

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1159/1164

AUTHOR: Sikharulidze, G. A.; Tuchkevich, V. M.; Ukhanov, Yu. I.; Shmartsev, Yu. V.  
ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)TITLE: Optical and magneto-optical phenomena in CdSnAs<sub>2</sub>  
SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 1159-1164

TOPIC TAGS: optic activity, cadmium compound, tin compound, arsenic compound, Hall effect, electric conductivity, absorption spectrum, magnetooptic effect, light polarization, light scattering, phonon scattering

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the absorption and reflection spectra, the optical activity, and the birefringence of infrared radiation in the wavelength range 3-20  $\mu$ . The CdSnAs<sub>2</sub> crystals were obtained by directional crystallization and by zone growing with primer, from a melt synthesized in a quartz ampoule in an argon atmosphere. The Hall effect and the electric resistivity were measured in the temperature range 78-450K. Both n- and p-type crystals were measured. The reflection from samples with intrinsic conductivity (p-type,  $n = 6.25 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ) was practically independent of the wavelength. Samples with other impurity densities (n-type,  $n = 2.6 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $3.5 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ) showed minima at  $\sim 14.4$  and  $12.5 \mu$ . At 130K, the reflection spectrum exhibited a minimum near  $13 \mu$  with and without a magnetic field. The absorption spectra showed a more complicated spectral dependence, wherein the short-wave64  
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ACC NR: AP6012478

absorption depended little on the orientation of the plane of polarization, whereas the absorption spectrum in the region 0.16-0.30 ev changed appreciably with rotation of the plane of polarization. The measurements were made at 130 and 295K without and with a magnetic field (up to 25 KG). At 295K the width of the forbidden gap was  $0.25 \pm 0.01$  ev, the dielectric constant of the lattice was  $13.7 \pm 0.6$ . The Faraday effect was investigated in the wavelength range  $4-11 \mu$  at 130 and 295K, from which the mean value of the effective mass near the Fermi level was determined ( $0.042 \pm 0.005$ ) $m_0$ . The wavelength dependence of the absorption coefficient was of the power-law type with exponent  $-(2.50 \pm 0.07)$ , indicating that the predominant scattering mechanism at room temperature is scattering by optical phonons. The authors thank Yu. V. Mal'tsev for great help with the work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 formulas, and 2 tables.

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SUB CODE: 20/ SUM DATE: 0-Sep65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 014

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L 11597-66 EMT(1)/EMT(2)/T/EMT(3)/ETI  
ACC NR: AP6018550

IJP(c) JD

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1851/1858

AUTHOR: Polyanskaya, T. A.; Sikkharulidze, G. A.; Tuchkevich, V. M.; Shmartsev, Yu. V.  
ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-  
tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Galvanomagnetic phenomena in CdSnAs<sub>2</sub>

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1851-1858

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium compound, galvanomagnetic effect, magnetoresistance, energy band structure, conduction band, electron interaction, phonon interaction

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to investigate galvanomagnetic phenomena in both n- and p-type samples in a broader temperature interval than in the past, so as to obtain information on certain parameters of the band structure and on the carrier scattering mechanism in CdSnAs<sub>2</sub>. The measurements were made on two n-type and two p-type single-crystal samples in the temperature interval from 1.3 to 450K, by a dc potentiometric method, using a system of glass cryostats in a magnetic field up to 12 kG. Analysis of the results shows that the experimental data do not contradict the theoretical ideas concerning the structure of the conduction band. It is assumed that the predominant scattering mechanism at T > 300K is interaction between electrons and optical phonons. The effective mass of the holes is found to be  $m_h^* \approx 0.1m_0$ , and the mobility ratio  $b = \mu_n/\mu_p \approx 25$  (at T = 300K). It is proposed that at low temperatures, appreciable contribution to the electric conductivity of p-type samples is

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ACC NR: AP7001892

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/004/0830/0832

AUTHOR: Borshchevskiy, A. S.; Goryunova, N. A.; Sikharulidze, G. A.; Tuchkevich, V. M.; Shmartsev, Yu. V.

ORG: Physicomathematical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, Akademii nauk SSSR (Fiziko-matematicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe, Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Preparation and some properties of CdSnAs<sub>2</sub> semiconductor compound

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 4, 1966, 830-832

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium tin arsenide, arsenide single crystal, single crystal growing, single crystal property, zone refining

ABSTRACT: A method for growing crack-free CdSnAs<sub>2</sub> single crystals is described. The synthesis was carried out in a quartz ampoule and pure-argon atmosphere at a stoichiometric proportion of components and a temperature of 750°C. The obtained compound was then zone refined. Crystals up to 7 cm long and about 1 cm in diameter were grown from the zone-refined ingot by zone melting at 585—589°C with a molten zone speed of 0.8 cm/hr. The respective properties of the specimens cut from the middle and end portions of the single crystal were: Hall constant 80 and 3.7 cm<sup>3</sup>/coulomb.

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UDC: 537.311.33

ACC NR: AP7001892

resistivity  $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$  and  $4.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$  ohm·cm, electron concentration  $7.8 \cdot 10^{16}$   
and  $1.7 \cdot 10^{18}/\text{cm}^3$ , and mobility 16,000 and  $7,650 \text{ cm}^2/\text{v.sec}$ . Orig. art. has:  
1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5111

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